

FALL 1956 — SPRING 1957

Strawberry Catalog

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
* DECEMBER 1956 *

—and—

Planting Guide



SELECT STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Waller Bros.

“The Honest Plant Growers”

JUDSONIA, ARKANSAS

TELEPHONES

Office — RAndolph 9-3357

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An Invitation **To Our Customers:**

Meeting an old friend in new clothes often results in our being able to better appreciate some of the characteristics heretofore taken for granted. This year we have "dressed" our catalog somewhat differently, hoping not only to make the selecting of strawberry plants easier, but also to make you aware of the fact that we maintain a constant vigil over our friendship by seeking always to better serve you.

Since 1903 WALLER BROS. have had the pleasure of serving the strawberry growers of this nation. In this we feel we have rightful claim to our pride. The characteristics that have built WALLER BROS. are the same today as always — honesty, sincerity, integrity, and a desire to keep and to increase the great many loyal friends and customers we serve.

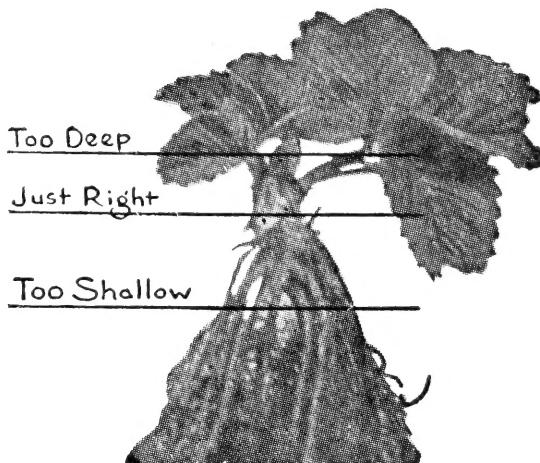
We believe the results of our plant producing process is simply a hardier, healthier, better producing plant. We know this is your desire. The process includes selective planting, fertilization, irrigation when needed, and continuous care under our constant supervision. Every variety of strawberry plants we offer, with the exception of everbearers, is grown from Virus-Free Stock purchased from Foundation Stock growers last year.

The success of our business depends upon the success of our customers. With this in mind we invite you to let us serve you, confident that we will have once more fulfilled the expectations of an old friend or will have made a valued new one.

Sincerely,

WALLER BROTHERS

The Culture of Strawberry Plants



In this space we will give you suggestions for the most details for successful strawberry growing. You may get more information by writing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., who will, upon request, send you bulletins on strawberry culture, free and postpaid. A strawberry grower should take

this means of keeping in touch with the newer developments and methods being employed in present strawberry culture.

SOIL REQUIREMENTS AND SITE

Strawberries are one of the easiest of the fruits to grow and there is but one secret method which will assure success. It is simply good land, good cultivation, good plants, and good sense. Any good garden soil can be expected to produce a satisfactory crop of both plants and fruit; however, the ideal soil for strawberries is a fertile, deep, well drained sandy loam. All the different types of soil are made more suitable by adding organic matter, either in the form of barnyard manure or green manure crops. Organic matter added to the soil increases the water-holding capacity, and moisture is very essential for maximum production.

In regions where late frosts are frequent, much care should be taken in the selection of a site for the plants. A southern slope, being warmer will make for an early start in growth and will cause the plants to bear fruit much earlier, but for that reason is more subject to late frosts. A northern slope will of course be later, but less likely to be injured by late frosts. In sections where frosts are not serious hinderances, many fields of low elevation are good locations for strawberries.

Although several crops of berries are grown in succession on the same land with good results, it is not advisable to do this, for the location should be changed every few years if possible. This helps prevent the possibility of various insects harmful to the plants from becoming too numerous.

PREPARING THE SOIL

It is very important that the soil be properly prepared. The land should be plowed in the late winter or spring. If some cover crop has been grown, the soil will work up better if the sod is disced thoroughly before it is plowed. Next a harrow can be used so that a soft level planting bed is formed. The rows can then be marked and the plants set at the distances wanted. If commercial fertilizer is to be used, which is a very wise thing to do, the rows should be run out to a depth of about four inches. After the fertilizer has been distributed the soil is thrown back into the furrow and again leveled off with a drag.

TYPES OF FERTILIZER

As for types of fertilizer for the plants, no kind is better than well rotted stable manure or any other similar materials. It is best to apply this just before the land is prepared for setting the plants. Commercial fertilizers give good results and are used by practically all the large growers. The grower should take great care in applying the fertilizer so as to avoid possible injury in applying before setting. It should be plowed into the ground thoroughly and allowed to remain in that manner at least a week before setting the plants. Certain types of fertilizer will prove to be very injurious to the plants if not put on with skill. Mixtures containing Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia or Potash Salts will injure the plants and often times kill them if allowed to come into contact with the roots. Any good commercial fertilizer can be expected to increase the yield, but it is unwise to use over 700 pounds per acre.

TIME TO SET PLANTS

Early spring is the best time to set strawberries, for even light frosts which do not lift or heave the ground do not injure the plants. In the early spring the buds of the plants are in an inactive state, and the weather is most favorable to their getting a strong rapid start.

DISTANCE TO SET PLANTS

Plants should be set in rows three or four feet apart, or even as much as four and a half if the soil is very fertile. The plants can be set fifteen to thirty inches apart in the row, depending on the variety, the condition of the land, earliness of setting and the quality of the plants used.

METHODS OF SETTING PLANTS

A trowl, spade or hoe are the tools most often used in setting plants, and a good job can be done with them. It is important to have the roots straight down. Spreading them might help a little but not much. The crown must be held just at the surface of the ground so that when the soil is packed back against the roots with the hand or foot, the buds will not be covered nor the roots exposed.

CUTTING BLOSSOMS

Fruit stems usually appear on strawberry plants soon after they are set in the field. These blossoms should be removed as the production of fruit is a severe strain on their vitality. This aids the plant in overcoming unfavorable conditions and in starting growth and producing runners.

CULTIVATION

The plants should be cultivated and hoed soon after they have started growth after being set out. It is important at the first hoeing to uncover the buds of any plants that may have been planted too deep. If this is not done early plants will die as a result. Cultivate often enough to keep the surface of the ground from becoming crusted and to keep down grass and weeds. It is not necessary to practice deep cultivation. A depth of one to one and a half inches is deep enough for the hoe, or perhaps slightly deeper with the cultivator. Remember that one cultivation made in time is much more helpful than two made after grass and weeds become bad. Frequent hoeing and plowing make larger, stronger fruiting beds and a better crop of berries.

CHEMICAL WEED KILLERS

Chemical weed killers are useful and the best we have tried is Crag Herbicide No. 1. If used be certain to closely follow manufacturers directions.

MULCHING

A mulch is applied for a number of reasons. First, to keep the soil cool and moist and to check the growth of grass and weeds during the season when the fruit is produced. Second, to keep berries from being splattered with dirt by rain during the season. Third, by delaying blooming it tends to prevent injury by frost in the spring. Fourth, guards against winter injury to roots and crowns by protecting them from extremely low temperatures.

SPRAYING

Spraying is not usually necessary in growing strawberries successfully. Care in buying healthy plants and in selecting varieties resistant to disease and insects is much more important.

HINTS TO COMMERCIAL GROWERS

When berries are raised by the grower who has intentions of placing his product on the market, here are some points that he can use to his advantage.

1. Plant only such varieties as produce firm, attractive fruit of high quality, which are adapted to your locality and market.
2. Set your berries on good, rich land that is well drained yet retentive of moisture. Plants under these conditions will make larger berries.

3. Take special care that the plants do not become too crowded in the row. A bed 18 to 24 inches wide with the plants spaced 6 to 9 inches apart in the bed is ideal for heavy production of high quality fruit. Fruit will be more firm and there will be less decay in wet weather, as a result of improved ventilation.
4. Keep the berries closely picked so that they do not become too over-ripe and in doing so lose their quality and appearance. The berries do not have to be picked so often if they are to be processed.
5. Care in picking and hauling will aid greatly in retaining the high quality of the berries. The berries should be kept cool as possible and not permitted to remain in the sun any longer than is absolutely necessary.
6. Careful grading will also aid in maintaining quality. All decayed fruit should be discarded and any under-size berries packed separately.
7. Mulching will tend to bring the grower a better price for his product on the market by keeping the berries clean during a rain, and also by helping keep the land cool and moist.
8. Also use new or clean quart boxes in which the fruit is usually placed. These always improve the appearance of the berries and make them much easier to sell.
9. Have your baskets or quarts well filled, for everyone likes good measure.
10. Many farmers who farm 40 or 80 acres often make the mistake of setting their plants on the opposite side of their farm. Therefore much valuable time is lost in getting to and from their strawberry field to cultivate and harvest them. A farmer will spend more time in his strawberry field than any other crop planted so this is an important factor.

We think that now is a very good time to set strawberries for the acreage is low over the entire United States, and berries should bring a good price for several years to come.

Sincerely,

WALLER BROTHERS

WHAT TO DO WHEN THE PLANTS ARRIVE

Order your plants early before foliage starts to grow and set plants out upon arrival if possible. If impossible to set upon arrival, place plants in cold storage if available at 32 degrees F. until conditions are right for setting. When no cold storage is available, dig a V-shaped trench, and it is better if the trench is in a moist, cool, shady place. Open the bundles, spread out in thin layers with buds just even with the surface of the ground and firm the soil back against the roots of the plants. If necessary, several layers of plants can be heeled-in the same place with one or two inches of soil between each layer of plants. Wet the soil and roots of plants thoroughly when heeling-in is done. Set as soon as planting conditions are fit.

PLANTS REQUIRED PER ACRE

Plants required per acre at various planting distances:

Rows	Distance in Row	Plants per Acre
3 feet apart	18 inches	9,750
3 feet apart	24 inches	7,250
3½ feet apart	15 inches	10,000
3½ feet apart	18 inches	8,250
3½ feet apart	24 inches	6,250
3½ feet apart	30 inches	5,000
4 feet apart	15 inches	8,750
4 feet apart	18 inches	7,250
4 feet apart	24 inches	5,500
4 feet apart	30 inches	4,250

NO EXTRA CHARGE IS MADE FOR THE PACKAGE, OR PACKING OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Prices quoted are for delivery to April 20, 1957, and apply as follows:

100 to 225 plants of one variety at the 100 rate

250 to 475 plants of one variety at the 250 rate

500 to 775 plants of one variety at the 500 rate

800 plants or more on one variety at the 1,000 rate

Instructions

WHEN TO ORDER: Your order may be placed at any time during the year for delivery any time between October 20 and April 20. No order will be shipped before October 20 and orders shipped after April 20 will be at purchaser's risk. Late in the season we may be out of some varieties, but if you order early, plants will be reserved until you are ready for them. Be sure to ORDER EARLY.

CASH in full must accompany your order. You may remit by Money Order, Bank Draft, or cash in Registered Letter. Postage stamps will be accepted on orders of \$2.00 or less. We prefer money order.

PACKING: We pack all plants according to the most approved scientific methods, and we make no extra charge for this packing.

REFERENCE: Dunn & Bradstreet, Farmers & Merchants Bank, Judsonia, or any Waller Customer.

Guarantee

You are fully protected when you buy WALLER BROTHERS' quality berry plants. We place the following guarantee upon every plant we sell:

1. We guarantee the vitality and purity of our plants to the full amount of purchase price.
2. We guarantee our plants to be double state inspected and disease-free.
3. We guarantee our plants to pass inspection by any duly authorized state or federal inspector.
4. We guarantee the safe delivery of our plants to any destination in the United States.
5. We guarantee you full and complete satisfaction or your money refunded.

However, as yield is controlled to some extent by soil, weather conditions and method of cultivation, under no condition shall WALLER BROTHERS be held liable for production, nor in any case shall we be liable for more than the original cost of the plants.

Description of Varieties

Albritton . . .

A mid-season to late variety, suitable for production in the East from Delaware south to northern Georgia, and across Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. This new variety is outstanding as a producer; in trials its yields averaged 360 crates per acre, which is well above several established varieties. **OUR ALBRITTON ARE GROWN FROM VIRUS-FREE STOCK WHICH WE PURCHASED FROM FOUNDATION STOCK GROWERS LAST YEAR.**

Aroma . . .

LATE — SAFE FROM FROST

This old standard berry is adapted to such a wide range of soils and conditions that it remains the favorite late berry in some sections in spite

of all the newer introductions.

Perfect blossoms, vigorous, highly productive. In our fields no other late berry has ever matched the Aroma in size, yield, or hardiness.

The Aroma is a free plant maker for a late variety. It is very hardy, blooming late. It stands drought conditions better than any other late berry. It is highly tart, and continues to bear long after midseason varieties have gone. **OUR AROMA ARE GROWN FROM VIRUS-FREE STOCK WHICH WE PURCHASED FROM FOUNDATION STOCK GROWERS LAST YEAR.**

Armore . . .

Crossing the Aroma and Blakemore strawberry has produced what many Missouri strawberry growers consider the perfect variety. Named Armore by the originator, H. S. Swartout of the University of Missouri. The variety has been tested extensively in the important growing areas of the state.

The berries are large, bright red in color and are very firm. Plants are strong and vigorous and are prolific producers of quality fruit that promises to make an important place for the new variety on the market. The yield has been as much as 100 crates per acre more than the nearest competing variety which is Blakemore. Fruit begins ripening a few days later than Blakemore, and plants continue to bear fruit for a long period of time. In contrast to many varieties the size remains uniformly large even to the last picking.

WALLER BROS. would be glad for you to try out this new promising variety in your area. **OUR ARMORE ARE GROWN FROM VIRUS-FREE STOCK WHICH WE PURCHASED FROM FOUNDATION STOCK GOWERS LAST YEAR.**

Bellmar . . .

The Bellmar has a number of qualities which make it outstanding in any list of strawberries. In some instances this berry has been reported to yield as high as 5,000 quarts to the acre. As compared with Premier the plants are more vigorous and produce more freely; the blossoms are perfect, ripening almost a week earlier than Premier and fruiting about as long. They are firmer than Premier and not so acid as Missionary. They rank high in dessert quality. The Bellmar plant growth is bright glossy green. The berries are a luscious bright red. Their bright green caps give them a very effective appearance. This, together with their size, makes them one of the most beautiful berries that we have ever grown.

OUR BELLMAR ARE GROWN FROM VIRUS-FREE STOCK WHICH WE PURCHASED FROM FOUNDATION STOCK GROWERS LAST YEAR.

New Virus-Free Blakemore . . .

We will have to offer this coming season a good supply of State Certified Blakemore Plants grown from Virus-Free, Disease Free Certified Blue Tag Plants of University of Arkansas origin. Our experience with this new strain of Blakemore has shown that these plants are very hardy, and start growth soon after being planted. They have proven to be far ahead in yield, size of fruit, and vigor. This certainly means a long step forward for the strawberry grower. We would be glad to fill your order for Blakemore plants with this new Virus-Free strain, for we are sure that you will be well pleased with the results.

The Blakemore is firmer than either of its parents. It will not puff and become soft during hot, moist weather. It will not bleed unless given unnecessary abuse and unlike many early berries, it retains its bright red coloring long after picking. This fact, coupled with its earliness, gives it a great advantage in the wholesale markets.



A FIELD OF OUR ARKANSAS VIRUS-FREE CERTIFIED BLAKEMORE

Dunlap . . .

An old favorite garden and canninig variety in many sections of the Northern and Central States. DUNLAP'S greatest advantage is good growth and production under almost any condition. Very free bedding and productive of medium, dark red fruit for table purposes. **OUR DUNLAP ARE GROWN FROM VIRUS-FREE STOCK WHICH WE PURCHASED FROM FOUNDATION STOCK GROWERS LAST YEAR.**

New Dixieland . . .

This outstanding variety was released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1954. Already it has proven so excellent that it is rapidly expanding in the Blakemore area. This new variety should do exceptionally well in the area from Maryland to North Carolina and West to Arkansas. It ripens early, about the same time as Blakemore, but has larger fruit with a very glossy, vivid red color. DIXIELAND berries are very firm and are well suited for long shipment. It is fine for freezing or canning. One of the best features of Dixieland is its productiveness. It has consistently produced bumper crops in nearly all locations tested. It is vigorous and a good plant maker. **OUR DIXIELAND ARE GROWN FROM VIRUS-FREE STOCK WHICH WE PURCHASED FROM FOUNDATION STOCK GROWERS LAST YEAR.**

Florida No. 90 . . .

The Florida 90, developed for growing in this area, is said to be one of the best producing plants of the many varieties available. This variety is also adapted to growth along the Gulf Coast States. The 90 produces a berry that is red all through, and not white inside as the Missionary variety planted here for many years. The 90 also produces a long berry instead of the short, plump Missionary, and grows the berries under top leaves of the plant, affording protection from frost and cold. The 90 was developed for these two sections and promises to be a life-saver in the next few seasons for this vast strawberry-growing area. **OUR FLORIDA 90's ARE GROWN FROM VIRUS-FREE STOCK WHICH WE PURCHASED FROM FOUNDATION STOCK GROWERS LAST YEAR.**

Klondyke . . .

The old standby for shipping to distant markets, adapted to southern planting, berries medium to large, attractive red, flesh very firm and red to the core. Medium in quality, good plant maker, and yields good crops. Commands top prices on the market. **OUR KLONDYKE ARE GROWN FROM VIRUS-FREE STOCK WHICH WE PURCHASED FROM FOUNDATION STOCK GROWERS LAST YEAR.**

Klonmore . . .

This variety comes from Louisiana where the growers have been producing it for the past thirteen years, and many of them have discarded all other varieties, claiming Klonmore is superior to Blakemore and Klondyke for earliness, prolific bearing, as well as its delicious flavor. Klondykes are good shippers—Blakemores are disease resistant. The two were crossed and up came this wonderful berry—the Klonmore. This berry has as incomparable taste, flavor and rich coloring essential to the American springtime appetite. **OUR KLONMORE ARE GROWN FROM VIRUS-FREE STOCK WHICH WE PURCHASED FROM FOUNDATION STOCK GROWERS LAST YEAR.**

Missionary . . .

The Missionary, even after a quarter of a century of extensive planting is still outstanding in yield and plant vigor. We ship hundreds of thousands of Missionary plants to Florida and the Gulf Coast annually. The old variety is an excellent plant maker, doing well on soil too sandy for other varieties. It is free from rust, a vigorous grower and produces an average yield of high-quality berries. We take great pride in our quality of Missionary. We believe that we grow and sell more plants of this variety than any other plant dealer in the United States. **OUR MISSIONARY ARE GROWN FROM VIRUS-FREE STOCK WHICH WE PURCHASED FROM FOUNDATION STOCK GROWERS LAST YEAR.**

New Pocahontas . . .

Pocahontas was introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in 1954, and is rapidly developing into an outstanding variety. In eastern Virginia it is being planted in the Fall and picked the following Spring. Under these conditions it has been the best of all varieties tested. Berries of Pocahontas are deep, glossy red, the skin is tough, and the flesh is firm. Thus, it is a fine shipping variety. From New Jersey to North Carolina and westward to Arkansas, Pocahontas has given excellent crops. Our plants are strong and vigorous. Be sure to be among the first to grow this wonderful berry and cash-in on its high production. **OUR POCAHONTAS ARE GROWN FROM VIRUS-FREE STOCK WHICH WE PURCHASED FROM FOUNDATION STOCK GROWERS LAST YEAR.**

Premier . . .

This is the father of so many excellent strawberries that its qualifications as the supreme berry almost speak for themselves. This berry has been used more times to propagate other varieties than any other single berry, so the Premier must have a number of admirable qualities. It is a very successful berry in the North and East, and it has a long fruiting season. The plants are sturdy and productive. Plants are exceptionally frost-resistant and survive the coldest winter. A very heavy bearer. The fruit is extra large, dark red, with firm flesh and fine flavor. **OUR PREMIER ARE GROWN FROM**

VIRUS-FREE STOCK WHICH WE PURCHASED FROM FOUNDATION STOCK GROWERS LAST YEAR.

Robinson . . .

This is a comparatively new variety being given favorable comment from many Michigan plant growers. The berries are generally large size, bright red in color. It is a good plant maker, and the foliage is healthy. The fruit begins ripening approximately one week later than Premier. **OUR ROBINSON ARE GROWN FROM VIRUS-FREE STOCK WHICH WE PURCHASED FROM FOUNDATION STOCK GROWERS LAST YEAR.**

Tennessee Beauty . . .

The Tennessee Beauty is a scientific cross between the Premier and Missionary berry. Its vigorous growth, firmness and radiant color makes it one of the most productive berries known. It is fast becoming very popular with the the growers in our area, White County, Arkansas, one of the largest berry growing districts in the country. Tests have shown that it may replace Aroma or Catskill as a late berry. It rates very high as a berry for freezing and is well worth trying in the southern and lower middle states. **OUR TENNESSEE BEAUTY ARE GROWN FROM VIRUS-FREE STOCK WHICH WE PURCHASED FROM FOUNDATION STOCK GROWERS LAST YEAR.**

Tennessean 965 . . .

This is a new variety originated at the West Tennessee Experiment Station and is a cross made by J. P. Overcash with two Tennessee developed varieties. It blossoms late and ripens early. Its long-shaped, glossy, attrac-



A YOUNG FIELD OF OUR VIRUS-FREE KLONDYKE

tive fruit appeals to the casual observer. Time of blossoming is somewhat later than that of Blakemore which sometimes results in less cold injury. The late blooming, combined with early ripening, of this berry will appeal to many strawberry growers.

Shipping tests made indicate that the Tennessean 965 is acceptable for handling and marketing. This strawberry runs somewhat larger than the Blakemore. It packs 84 per box; the Blakemore 99; and Tennessee Shipper 111. Tennessean 965 appears about equal to the Blakemore as a plant later than that of Blakemore which sometimes results in less cold injury. **OUR TENNESSEAN 965 ARE GROWN FROM VIRUS-FREE STOCK WHICH WE PURCHASED FROM FOUNDATION STOCK GROWERS LAST YEAR.**

Tennessee Shipper . . .

A new variety originated in Tennessee and a cross of a Missionary and Blakemore. It is a variety considered very promising. Tennessee Shipper is an early variety, makes less plants than Blakemore but larger. The berries are attractive, pointed, and carry well, making it a good shipper. The fruit is quite tart but makes a very good frozen product. **OUR TENNESSEE SHIPPER ARE GROWN FROM VIRUS-FREE STOCK WHICH WE PURCHASED FROM FOUNDATION STOCK GROWERS LAST YEAR.**

Vermilion . . .

Vermilion is a mid-season variety adapted to sections of Middle Atlantic and Central States. It was originated by the University of Illinois, in which section it has shown good results. Its vigorous plants are resistant to red stele and are very productive. In recent official tests in Ohio, Vermilion produced at the rate of 7,000 quarts per acre. The fruit is dark red, large in size, good flavor, with the same degree of firmness as Sparkle. **OUR VERMILION ARE GROWN FROM VIRUS-FREE STOCK WHICH WE PURCHASED FROM FOUNDATION STOCK GROWERS LAST YEAR.**

Gem Everbearer . . .

From our own experience over many years we consider Gem a much better everbearer than Mastodon for the production of good fall berries the same year plants are set. Not only will Gem produce more berries in late summer and fall, but they are better berries, brighter, more attractive, more uniform in shape and usually good in size and quality.

Streamliner Everbearer . . .

This everbearer originated in northwestern Oregon. Berries are extremely large and hold their size well; attractive, smooth, deep gloss red in color, very sweet, through the season. They are almost round in shape, re-

quiring little sugar, delicious in flavor and highly aromatic. They are very firm and stand up somewhat better than Gem.

Superfection Everbearer . . .

Superfection was originated by the plant breeder who discovered Gem. The berries of Superfection ripen from July to frost. The fruit is firm, good for shipping and the berries continue of good size as the season progresses. You will not be disappointed in this everbearing variety.

20th Century Everbearer . . .

(Description by the Originator)

1. **QUALITY:** One of the highest quality berries grown today. Very low acid content. Classed with Rockhill for flavor and mildness.
2. **SIZE:** In size of fruit it ranks at the top. Remarkably large on the average considering its continuous production for a period of six months the same season the plants are set out.
3. **FIRMNESS:** Firmness and ability to stand commercial handling makes it the choice of the retail merchants.
4. **HIGH PRODUCTION:** 20th Century Everbearer is a vigorous disease-resistant plant. No other kind can produce continuously the whole summer.
5. **GOOD REPRODUCTION:** A good plant maker. No longer is it necessary to buy plants every year to maintain your plot of everbearers.



A FIELD OF OUR VIRUS-FREE FLORIDA 90's



Jumbo has really jumped into popularity. It's the kind of strawberry that tastes as good as it looks. Deep red all the way through and honey sweet, In university freezing tests Jumbo rated high and it is one of the heaviest producing strawberries known. When you plant your strawberry garden for spring be sure to include Jumbo.

PRICES ARE POST PAID

25	50	100	250	500	1,000
\$2.50	\$3.95	\$6.50	\$13.50	\$25.00	\$45.00



Paymaster is a real beauty of a strawberry. Sparkling-radiant red. It is one of the varieties that rated high in University freezing tests. The berries are large and firm. It is a real producer too. For heavy crops — for fine fresh taste and proved freezing quality Paymaster is hard to beat. Let Paymaster pay off in your garden.

PRICES ARE POST PAID

25	50	100	250	500	1,000
\$1.95	\$2.95	\$5.50	\$11.50	\$19.50	\$33.50



Luscious berries from June right through until frost. Folks who say an everbearer isn't sweet should taste Red Rich. They're chock full of real honey-sweet goodness. They're deep red through the core. Solid and firm. Frost resistant. Tops for freezing, too! Delicious and attractive when served. A leading midwestern university reports Red Rich the best of 29 everbearing varieties tried. The plants are so tall and full that you can use them as a beautiful garden border or edge in front of evergreens — many places.

PRICES ARE POST PAID

12	25	50	100	250	500
\$2.95	\$5.00	\$8.50	\$15.00	\$32.50	\$55.00

History of the

Tree Everbearing Blackberry Plant

(The following description of this unusual plant has been furnished us by the originator.)

This new berry came into our possession as a seedling some nine years ago. After years of painstaking efforts, the undesirable plants have been taken out, now having a variety that comes true and exactly alike.

Due to the nature of their growth and over the long period of ripening, we have named it the Tree Everbearinig Blackberry. It grows in any soil or climate, has stood twenty degrees below zero without any injury.

Berries are round, very large, extra sweet, yet enough acid for jams and jellies. An excellent keeper, has to be picked only once a week. Plants are very thorny, but berries grow on a long fruit stem in clusters of seven to thirty berries. Ninety percent of the fruit extends above the thorns. There being no berries on the market when they ripen, therefore its possibilities are unlimited as a commercial berry.

Another feature why people prefer it: they grow up off the ground, ninety-five per cent are free from dirt regardless of the weather. Rain must be in abundance or it must be planted where it can be watered. The undreamed of feature of this berry is that people in our towns and cities who have been deprived of fresh fruits may now grow all the berries they can use for pies, jams and jellies from six plants in their yard or small garden, taking no more care of them than a common shrub. From a two-year-old plant we have gathered three gallons or 24 pounds. Three-year-old plants have broken all records with a yield of 6 gallons of fruit from one plant.

Waller Brothers do not hesitate to recommend these plants as an excellent berry, as we have fruited some of them for the past six seasons with very satisfactory results.

Thornless Boysenberry

PLANTING AND CULTURE OF VINE BERRIES

The best time to set out plants is as early in the spring as the ground is workable. Plants should be set in rows 8 or 9 feet each way.

PLANTING PROMPTLY: Plants should be set as soon as received. If they appear dry when received, place in water to soak for a few minutes. If ground is not ready, hill them in furrow; shelter from sun until ground is ready for plants.

FERTILIZING: If the soil is deficient in humus and plant food, barnyard manure can advantageously be applied before the initial plowing and then thoroughly worked into the soil before the plants are set out. Do not put any fertilizer under the hill when planting, as that will burn them up. However, owing to the heavy cane growth and abundant fruiting of these berries, they should be fertilized to provide the plant food necessary., preferably in late fall or early spring.

TRELLISING: The canes should be put on wires just before the buds begin opening in the spring. First wire should be 30 inches off ground and second year you should add another wire some 15 inches above the first. You should do this for the reason of a much heavier growth of vines for the second year.

PRUNING: Each spring new canes will start growing for the bearing of

the following year's crop. We advise the removing of these canes when they are 12 inches to two feet in height. In other words, raising one crop at a time, first the berry crop, and then the cane crop for the next year's bearing. Then, when the berry crop is finished and the canes that have been bearing are cut off, the new canes are allowed to grow on the ground as the first summer.

Testimonials

Hollywood, Va.

April 5, 1955

Dear Sir:—

Have received all of my strawberry plants O. K. I'm very well pleased with them.

Thanking you for the service you have given me.

I'm very truly yours,

J. D. B.

—o—
Poplar Bluff, Mo.

March 28, 1955

Waller Bros.

Sir:—

I sure appreciate the way you have taken care of our order for plants. We received them today and they were nice. Hope to give you more orders in the future. Thanking you again, I remain,

W. T. M.

—o—
Beeville, Texas
10-10-1955

Waller Brothers:

In reply to your letter of October 5 in reference to strawberry plants. If you are reasonably sure you can ship me 2000 Missionary plants by November 1st. You will please mail me a price sheet and I will mail you the money for them so there won't be any delay.

Yours truly,

S. R. D.

P. S.—The reason I want your strawberry plants is that I have bought them from you off and on for the past forty years and I think you put out the best in the United States.

—o—
Imperial, Mo.
April 11, 1955

Dear Sir:—

Enclosed find check for \$24.75 to pay balance on strawberries. I am very much pleased with them.

Yours truly,

Mrs. M. V.

PRICE LIST

FALL 1956

— SPRING 1957

TELEPHONES

Office: RANDOLPH 9-3357

Residence: RANDOLPH 9-3464

These Prices Set Aside All Former Quotations

	(25)	Post Paid	(50)	(100)	(250)	(500)	Express or Parcel Post Collect	(1,000)	(5,000)
Albritton	\$.90	\$ 1.40	\$ 2.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 5.50	\$ 10.00	\$		
Aroma	.80	1.25	2.00	3.50	4.25	7.50	36.25		
Armore	.90	1.40	2.00	3.75	4.75	8.50	41.25		
Bellmar	.80	1.25	2.00	3.50	4.25	7.50	36.25		
Blakemore	.80	1.25	2.00	3.50	4.25	7.00	33.75		
Dixieland	.90	1.40	2.00	4.00	5.50	10.00	48.75		
Dunlap	.80	1.25	2.00	3.50	4.25	7.50	36.25		
Florida 90	.80	1.25	2.00	3.50	4.25	7.00	33.75		
Klondike	.80	1.25	2.00	3.50	4.25	7.50	36.25		
Klonmore	.80	1.25	2.00	3.50	4.25	7.50	36.25		
Missionary	.80	1.25	2.00	3.50	4.25	7.00	33.75		
Pocahontas	.90	1.40	2.00	4.00	5.50	10.00	48.75		
Premier	.90	1.40	2.00	3.50	4.50	8.00	38.75		
Robinson	.80	1.25	2.00	3.50	4.25	7.50	36.25		
Tennessee Beauty	.80	1.25	2.00	3.50	4.25	7.50	36.25		
Tennessee 965	.80	1.25	2.00	3.50	4.25	7.50	36.25		
Tennessee Shipper	.80	1.25	2.00	3.50	4.25	7.50	36.25		
Vermilion	.90	1.40	2.00	4.00	5.50	10.00			

EVERBEARING VARIETIES

	(25)	Post Paid	(50)	(100)	(250)	(500)	Express or Parcel Post Collect	(1,000)	(5,000)
Gem	1.25	2.25	3.00	4.75	6.75	13.00			
20th Century	1.95	3.75	6.00	10.00	12.50	20.00	98.75		
Streamliner	1.65	3.00	3.75	6.00	10.00	17.50			
Perfection	1.50	2.75	3.50	5.50	9.00	16.00			

THORNLESS BOYSENBERRY

(Post Paid)

12 Plants — \$1.80

25 Plants — \$3.50

50 Plants — \$5.00

(Not Paid)
100 Plants — \$9.00

500 Plants — \$30.00

TREE EVERBEARING BLACKBERRY

(Post Paid)

1 Plant — \$1.00

3 Plants — \$2.75

6 Plants — \$5.00

12 Plants — \$9.00



Our Garden Specials

No. 1 - \$2.50 Postpaid No. 7 - \$2.50 Postpaid

Northeastern States

- 50 Premier
- 50 Robinson
- 50 Vermilion

—o—

Midwestern States

- 50 Dunlap
- 50 Bellmar
- 50 Premier

—o—

No. 2 - \$4.00 Postpaid

- 100 Premier
- 100 Robinson
- 100 Vermilion

—oOo—

No. 8 - \$4.00 Postpaid

- 100 Dunlap
- 100 Bellmar
- 100 Premier

—oOo—

No. 3 - \$2.25 Postpaid

Deep South — Gulf States

- 50 Florida No. 90's
- 50 Missionary
- 50 Klonmore

—o—

No. 9 - \$2.50 Postpaid

South - Central States

- 50 Blakemore
- 50 Aroma
- 50 Tennessee Beauty

—o—

No. 4 - \$3.75 Postpaid

- 100 Florida No. 90's
- 100 Missionary
- 100 Klonmore

—oOo—

No. 10 - \$4.00 Postpaid

- 100 Blakemore
- 100 Aroma
- 100 Tennessee Beauty

—oOo—

No. 5 - \$2.75 Postpaid

Eastern States
Virginia and Carolinas

- 50 Albritton
- 50 Dixieland
- 50 Pocahontas

—o—

No. 11 - \$3.00 Postpaid

Everbearing
Specials

- 50 Gem
- 50 Streamliner
- 50 Superfection

—o—

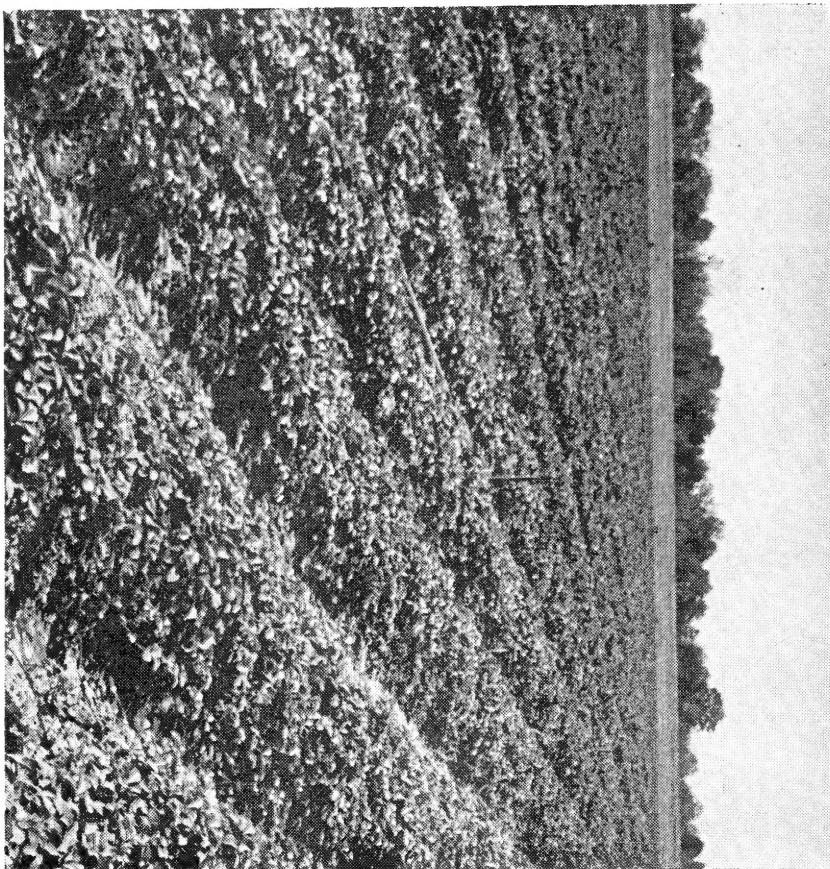
No. 6 - \$5.00 Postpaid

- 100 Albritton
- 100 Dixieland
- 100 Pocahontas

—o—

No. 12 - \$5.50 Postpaid

- 100 Gem
- 100 Streamliner
- 100 Superfection



Ralph H. Shraw
Director of Libraries
U.S. Dept. of Agric.
Washington 25, D.C.

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Judsonia, Arkansas

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